

Does Threatening 'Prospective Retrospection' of Anti-Avoidance Measures Work in Deterring Tax Avoidance on Employee Remuneration?

Evaluation of anti-avoidance

using difference-in-difference estimation

Nick Catton & Alice Dwyer

Outline

- The Avoidance Problem
- The Anti-Avoidance Measure
- Evaluation Objective & Approach
- Differences-in-Differences Methodology
- The Data
- The Model
- Results
- Pre-programme test
- Qualitative analysis
- Lessons



The avoidance problem

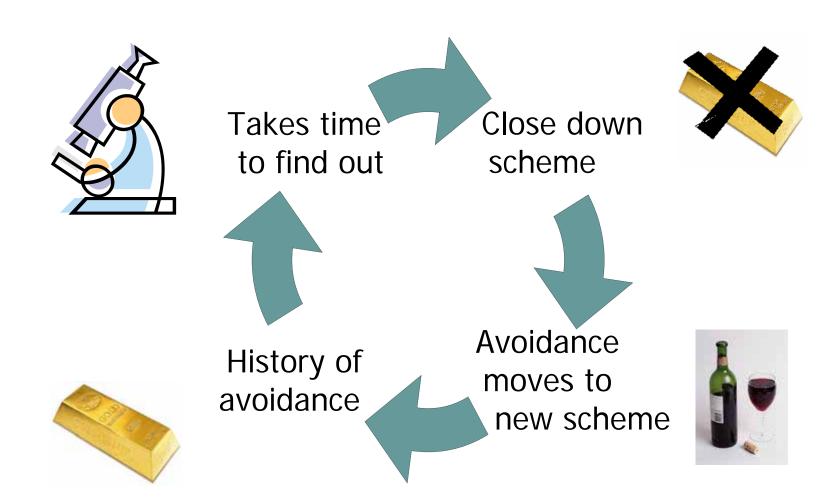
Bonus should be paid as employment income

But incentive to pay bonuses as dividends:

| | Bonus Paid as | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| Tax rate for: | Employment Income | Dividend Income | |
| Income Tax | 40% | 25% | |
| Employer NICs | 12.8% | 0% | |
| Employee NICs | 1% | 0% | |
| Effective tax rate | 54% | 25% | |

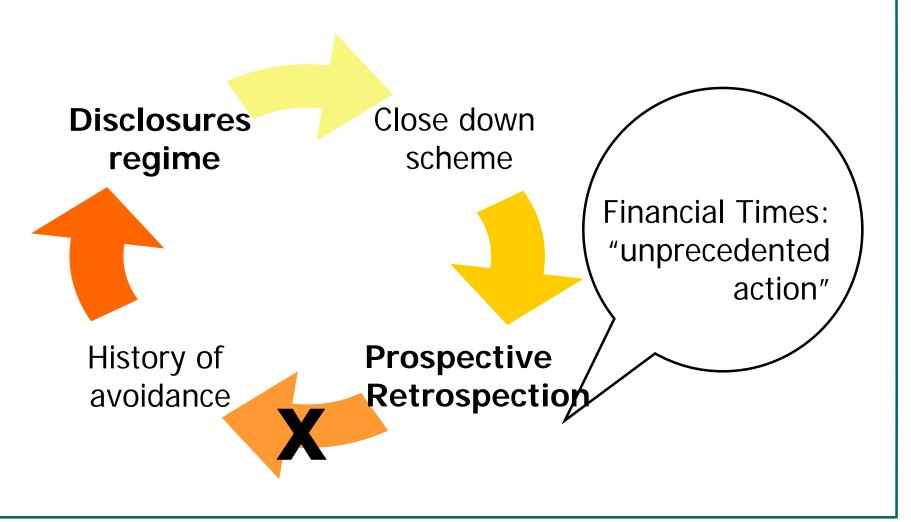


The policy response 1





The policy response 2





Evaluation objective & approach

What does success mean in practice?

- Avoidance disclosures? already fallen away
- Revenues did not flow into a specific pot or come with a specific tag
- Only 0.1% of overall employment receipts, cannot be detected in aggregate data
- Change in form of remuneration and effective tax rate on individuals previously involved in avoidance. Detect these changes in individual-level data?



Differences-in-Differences method

| | Average before Treatment | Average after Treatment | Difference Within Groups Over time: |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Treatment Group | Before _{Treatment} | After _{Treatment} | After _{Treatment} - Before _{Treatment} |
| Control Group | Before Control | After _{Control} | After _{Control} - Before _{Control} |
| Difference-in-Differences = difference between Treatment and Control groups over time | | | (After _{Treatment} - Before _{Treatment}) – (After _{Control} - Before _{Control}) |

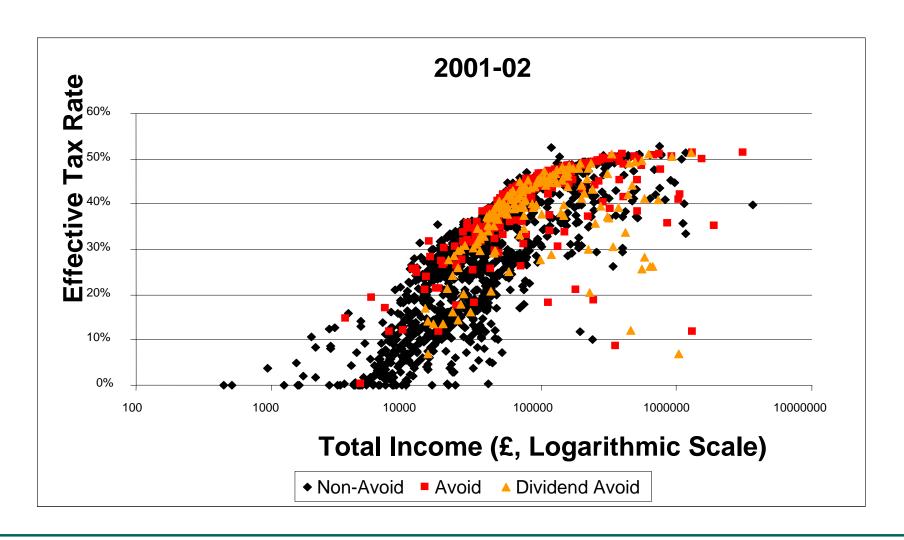


Differences-in-Differences 2

| Difference-in-Differences: | | | 4 percentage points |
|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Control: Non- Avoiders | 31% | 33% | 2 percentage points |
| Treatment Group: Avoiders | 39% | 45% | 6 percentage points |
| | ETR Before Treatment (April 2004) | ETR After Treatment (April 2005) | Difference Within Groups Over time: |

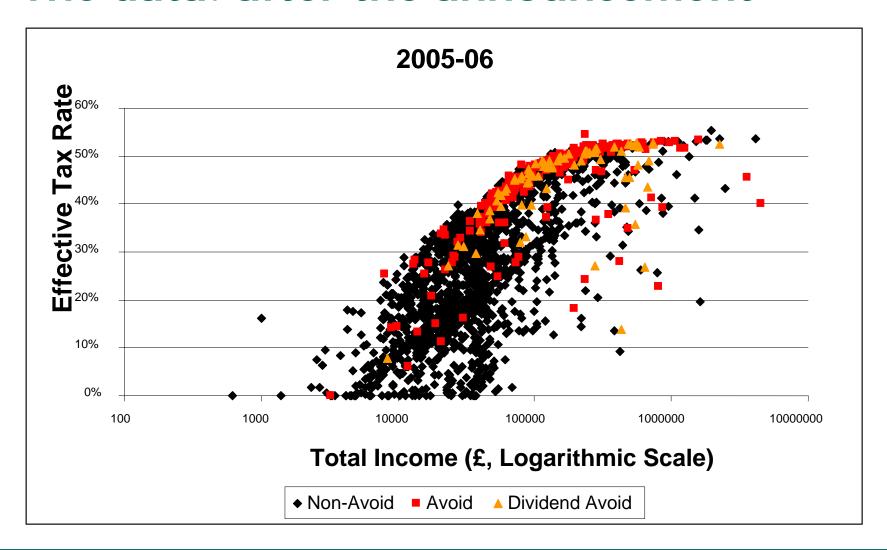


The data: before the announcement





The data: after the announcement





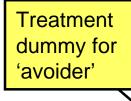
Data: Average effective tax rates

| Year | Average (Mean) Effective Tax Rate | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|--|
| | Non-Avoider | Avoider | Positive-Dividend Avoider | |
| 2001-02 | 30.6% | 39.0% | 37.7% | |
| 2002-03 | 31.1% | 40.2% | 38.8% | |
| 2003-04 | 30.4% | 42.3% | 42.4% | |
| 2004-05 | 30.8% | 43.3% | 44.4% | |
| 2005-06 | 28.9% | 44.0% | 44.4% | |



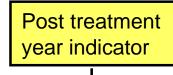
Model | Basic D-i-D

Simple ordinary least squares regression



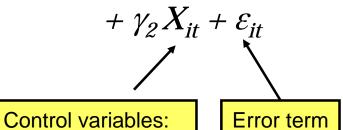
age, age squared,

gender, enquiries



Post treatment year & treatment dummy interaction term

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta D_i + \gamma_1 after_t + \delta D_i^* after_t$$



 α = constant

 β = treatment group specific effect (to account for average permanent differences between treatment and control)

 γ_1 = time trend common to control and treatment groups

 δ = true effect of treatment



Model II Subgroup Specific effects

Estimate sub-group effects for avoiders with positive dividend income

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 D_i^1 + \gamma_1 after + \delta_1 D_i^1 * after$$

$$+ \beta_2 D_i^1 D_i^2 + \gamma_2 after * D_i^2 + \delta_2 D_i^1 D_i^2 * after$$

$$+ \gamma_3 X + \varepsilon_i$$
Interact treatment dummy for positive

Interact treatment dummy for positive dividends subgroup (D²) with:

- -treatment dummy for avoider subgroup (D²)
- -the after indicator
- -the interaction term to pick up the subgroup specific treatment effect
- Sub-group treatment effect is: $[\delta_1 + \delta_2]$

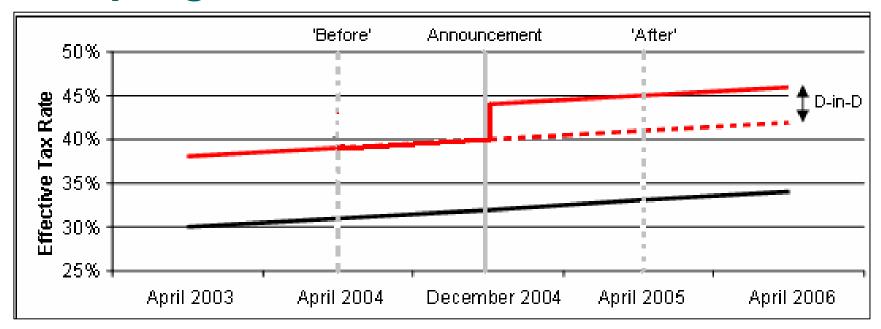


Summary of regression results

| | 2004-05 | | 2005-06 | |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Estimated percentage point (ppt) increase in: | Avoider $[\delta_1]$ | Positive Dividends Avoiders $[\delta_1 + \delta_2]$ | Avoider $[\delta_1]$ | Positive Dividends Avoiders $[\delta_1 + \delta_2]$ |
| Effective tax rate | 0 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| % dividend income | 3.4 | -11.4 | 3.5 | -12.4 |
| % employment income | -4.2 | 14.3 | 0 | 15.1 |

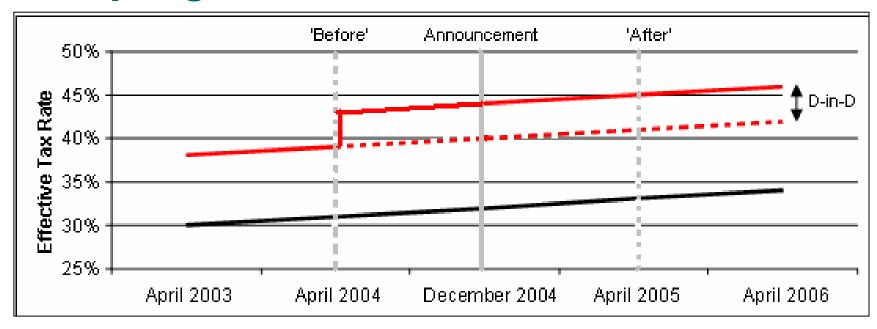


Pre-programme Test





Pre-programme Test



- Failed pre-programme test for 2003-04: positive dividend avoiders increased ETR by 4.9 percentage points
- Model using 'Random Growth Model'



Qualitative analysis

- 50 complex taxpayers, 7 known employer avoiders:
- 34 had some change in avoidance:
 - > 3 started to avoid
 - ➤ 15 changed avoidance scheme
 - ➤ 16 stopped avoiding
- Ending some employer- & individual-based avoidance
 - Yield may be greater than found in quant analysis
- Switching from employer- to individual-based avoidance
 - > Switch in risk, lose economies of scale
- Some on-going individual based avoidance
 - > Areas for future action



Lessons learned

Policy

- Policy worked 5ppt increase in effective tax rates
- 2. Raised most of forecast yield
- 3. Understanding elements not working well, to inform future policy
- 4. Success of threat of retrospection?

Analysis

- 5. Data cleansing and matching for future use
- 6. Developed our in-house econometric skills
- Combining data, institutional knowledge & analysis to refine as we went along
- 8. New model for technical support from consultants

